

ANDROPOV, K.P.; KOROL'KOV, N.R.; CHEREPANOV, A.P.; KONKIN, P.I., redaktor;
SRIBNIS, N.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Armored troops of the U.S. Army; a collection of articles from
American military journals. Abridged translation] Bornetankovye
voiska armii SShA; sbornik statei iz amerikanskikh voennykh zhur-
nalov. Sokrashchennyi perevod. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo Ministerstva
obor. SSSR, 1956. 336 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(United States--Tanks (Military science))

SOV/94-58-10-4/20

AUTHOR: Goryunov, D.I., Engineer
Korol'kov, N.S., Technician

TITLE: A Circuit for Automatic Switching of Stand-by Supply
for High-Power Synchronous Motors (Skhema AVR pitaniya
sinkhronnykh dvigateley bol'shoy moshchnosti)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Nr 10, pp 10-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the manufacture of soda there must be no
interruption in the supply of water. Technical
particulars are given of the 1700 kVA, 6.3 kv
synchronous motor used to drive the pumps. Supply
failure often caused pump shut down although standby
supply was available. After reading the article by
G.R. Miller in Promyshlennaya Energetika 1956, Nr 7,
the author attempted to use the recommended circuit
for automatic switching of standby supply but it was
not found possible to maintain synchronous operation
of the motor with this circuit. A new circuit was
accordingly designed for this purpose, a circuit
diagram is given. When current falls in the stator
of the synchronous motor the excitation is suppressed
for a certain time; the system only operates if

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SOV/94-58-10-4/20

A Circuit for Automatic Switching of Stand-by Supply for
High-Power Synchronous Motors

voltage is present on the reserve supply; with a time delay of half a second the motor will pull into synchronism against full load. The operation of the circuit is explained. The circuit has been introduced on the synchronous motors driving the pump, it has worked well in practice and has ensured an uninterrupted supply of water. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Sterlitamakskiy sodaovo-tsementnyy kombinat
(The Sterlitamak Soda-Cement Combine)

Card 2/2

TOROPOV, V.S.; KOROL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv.red.; ORLOVA,
I.A., red.; KORKINA, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Use of an "Ideal" hysteresis loop of ferromagnetic materials
in magnetic memory systems]Primenenie "ideal'noi" petli giste-
rezisa ferromagnetikov v magnitnykh zapominaiushchikh ustroi-
stvakh. Moskva, Vychislitel'nyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1962. 32 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Magnetic memory (Calculating machines))

AVDEYENKOVA, L.M.; KOROL'KOV, N.V.; ORLOVA, I.A., red.; KORKINA,
A.I., tekhn. red.

[Calculation of magnetic ferrite and diode elements and
analysis of their operation for use in digital computers]
Analiz raboty i raschet magnitnykh ferrit-diodnykh elementov
dlia tsifrovyykh vychislitel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Vychisli-
tel'nyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1962. 209 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Electronic digital computers—Circuits)
(Electric networks)

KOROL'KOV, M.V.

Exhibition of new fabrics. Tekst.prom. 16 no.2:71 F '56.
(MLRA 9:5)

(Textile fabrics--Exhibitions)

KOROL'KOV, N.V.

New foreign fabrics; from the pages of foreign journals. Tekst.
prem. 16 no.3:18-20 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Textile fabrics)

KOROL'KOV, N.V.

UA-300 automatic weft-spooling machine. Tekst. prom. 18 no.6:24-25
Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Cotton machinery)

KOROL' KOV, N.V.

Apparatus for the impregnation of cotton and rayon staple fabric
with naphthol. Tekst. prom. 18 no.11:33-34 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Dyes and dyeing--Apparatus)

KOROL'KOV, N.V. KOKOREV, V.A., inzh.; ZELENSKAYA, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

From the Manchester Textile Machinery Exhibition. Tekst. prom.
19 no.9:67-80 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Manchester--Textile machinery--Exhibitions)

KRYLOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROL'KOV, N.V.

Trends in the improvement of carding machines. Tekst.prom. 20
no.10:77-80 0'60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Carding machines)

KOROL'KOV, N.Y.

Two-shuttle AT2-200-~~2~~ and AT2-175-~~2~~ looms. Tekst.prom. 21 no.1:25-
27 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Looms)

KOROL'KOV, N.V.

MM-200-2 machine for washing fabrics in the rope. Tekst. prom. 21
no. 4:50 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Washing machines) (Textile industry—Equipment and supplies)

AVDEYENKOVA, L.M.; KOROL'KOV, N.V.; MAKSIMOVA, V.N.; TREFILOV,
V.I.; ORLOVA, I.A., red.; KORKINA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Large-capacity (permanent) memory devices for digital
computers; some design principles] Dolgovremennye
(postoiannye) zapominaiushchie ustroistva dlia TsVM;
nekotorye printsipy postroeniia. Moskva, VTs AN SSSR,
1963. 53 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Electronic calculating machines--Memory systems)

GRABLEV, A.S.; KOROL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, otv. red.;
ORLOVA, I.A., red.; KORKINA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[High-speed ferrite diode elements with a.c. power supply for electronic digital computers] Bystrodeistvuiushchie ferrit-diodnye elementy s pitaniem peremennym tokom dlia TsVM. Moskva, Vychislitel'nyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1963. 63 p. (MIRA 17:1)

MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S.; KOROL'KOV, N.V.; SAUTIN, B.V.; KALASHNIKOV, V.G.

Use of L-7 and SKS-30-1 latexes in the manufacture of artificial
"Kozhmatol" leather. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no.12:15-19 D '64
(MIRA 18:2)

KOROL'KOV, N.V.; BOSHCHIKOV, L.I.; KHLIMENKO, I.I.

Introducing equipment for processing chemical rope fibers.
Bibl.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform.
18 no.4:44-47 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KOROL'KOV, N.V.

Introducing the VM-30-E6 high-speed spindles. Biul.tekh.-ekon.
inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. no.8:35-36
Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KOROL'KOV, N.V.

Introducing a unit for overall finishing of hosiery.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i
tekh.inform. 18 no.11:47-49 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

KOROL'KOV, N.V.

Introducing the ASM-1800-K unit for stretching and drying skins.
Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn.
inform. 18 no. 12:49-50 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

L 46268-66

ACC NR: AP6013098

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0193/65/000/012/0049/0050

13
B

AUTHOR: Korol'kov, N. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: The ASN-1800-K unit for stretching and drying of leather

SOURCE: Bulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 12, 1965, 49-50.

TOPIC TAGS: processed animal product; leather drier,
leather industry machinery, industrial drier / ASN-1800-K leather drier 10

ABSTRACT: A description of a new ASN-1800-K drier for treatment of chrome pigskins is presented. The drier is manufactured by the Orlovskiy Machine-Building Plant im. Medvedev. A method combining heat conduction and heat convection processes is used for drying leather skins folded over the edge of a structural frame which is enclosed between two vertical duralumin side plates. A hollow space is formed between the plates. The leather folds being glued to the plates are in close contact with the exterior plate surfaces while the interior surfaces are heated by the hot air which is blown downwards through the hollow space. After leaving the space through the bottom outlets, the hot air rises on both sides of the structure and heats the leather by convection. The ASN-1800-K consists of a tunnel-like chamber equipped with 137 movable leather-carrying frames, a conveyor and air-blowing system as well as with devices for stretching, gluing and cleaning of leather. Hot air is heated up to 105 C. Consumption of air is 19000 cu

UDC: 675.02.021

Card 1/2

L 46268-66

ACC NR: AP6013098

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824820013-3

m/hr and of steam is about 255 kg/hr. From 63 to 95 skins can be handled per hour. Time of drying is about 1.8 hr. Conveying and handling of leather-carrying frames inside the chamber is explained. A general view of the chamber is shown in a photo. The essential data on the ASN-1800 unit are summed up in a table. Orig. art. has: 1 photo and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 fv

RASSOKHIN, G.I.; KOROL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.;
ORLOVA, I.A., red.

[Method for the synthesis of logical networks using
inhibitor elements with multiple inputs] Metod sinteza
logicheskikh skhem na elementakh zapreta so mnogimi
vkhodami. Moskva, Vychislitel'nyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1965.
27 p. (MIRA 18:7)

KOROL'KOV, N.V.

Introducing the PTS-132-PD centrifugal spinning machine. Biul.
tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos. nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.1 tekhn.inform. 18
no.6:45-46 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

TOROPOV, V.S. KOROL'KOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; ORLOVA,
I.A., red.;

[Some problems in magnetic polarity reversal in ferrites in
particular cycles of the hysteresis loop]. Nekotorye voprosy
peremagnichivaniia ferritov po chastnym tskiklam petli
gisterezisa. Moskva, 1964. 21 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR.
Vychislitel'nyi tsentr. Soobshcheniia po vychislitel'noi
tekhnikе, no. 3) (MIRA 17:6)

KOROL'KOV, N. V.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Development and Examination of the Experimental Installation (Electrointegrator) for Approximate Solution of a System of Plain Linear Differential Equations with Constant Coefficients." Power Engineering Inst imeni G.M. Krzhi-zhanovskiy, Acad Sci USSR, 12 Jul 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jul, 1947 (Project #17836)

Dept. Tech. Sci., Acad. Sci. (Mbr., Lab. Electric Modelling, Inst. Fine Mech. & Computing Technol., -1948-; Cand. Technical Sci. Electrical Engineering, Computing Machines.

KOROL'KOV, N. V.

"An instrument for solving systems of linear differential equations by the method of electrical analogues", by Engineer N. V. Korol'kov, by the Power Engr. Inst. in KRZHIZHANOVSKIY of the Acad. Sci. USSR.

Stalin 3rd Prize, 1947, electric integrator.

SO: Elektrichestvo; No 5, Moscow, May 1947 (U-5533)

Korol'kov, N. V.

Korol'kov, N. V. The results of the development and testing of an experimental apparatus for the solution of systems of differential equations. Bull. Acad. Sci. URSS Cl. Sci. Tech. [Izvestia Akad. Nauk SSSR] 1947, 585-596 (1947). (Russian)

On the basis of previous theoretical work, chiefly by Gutenmaher, a small electronic differential analyzer for ordinary differential equations with constant coefficients has been built. Graphical solutions are presented on an oscilloscope. Considerable flexibility of equation set-up exists and much of standard differential-analyzer technique is available. An example is furnished by the expedient of replacing the second-order equation $\ddot{u}_1 + \omega^2 u_1 = kt$ (initial conditions $u_1(0) = \dot{u}_1(0) = 0$) by the set of simultaneous first-order equations $\dot{u}_1 = u_2$, $\dot{u}_2 + \omega^2 u_1 - u_2 = 0$, $\dot{u}_3 - u_2 = 0$, $\dot{u}_4 = 0$ (initial conditions $u_1(0) = u_2(0) = u_3(0) = 0$, $u_4(0) = k$); the purpose of the last two equations, in u_3 and u_4 , is of course to generate $u_4 = kt$. Oscillograms are given for the solution of this problem, as of others that are more complicated. The accuracy is as good as 2% in simple cases. H. Wallman.

Source: Mathematical Reviews, 1948 Vol 9, No. 4

Korol'tov, N. V., and Kur'minov, G. K. An electrical integrator for the solution of ordinary linear differential equations with constant coefficients. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR. Otd. Tehn. Nauk 1948, 517-532 (1948). (Russian)

The paper describes an electrical analogue integrator constructed along the ideas of L. I. Gutenmacher [cf. C. R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. URSS (N.S.) 47, 259-262 (1945); these Rev. 7, 221]. The circuit makes use of directed quadripole amplifiers allowing the simulation of any dynamical problem which is described by linear differential equations with constant coefficients or by a system of such equations, under various initial conditions and with arbitrary forcing functions. The speed of calculation is determined solely by the time constant of the circuits, that is, by the duration of the transients in the various parts of the circuit. These are of the order of a fraction of a second. The equations which can be solved on the integrator are of the type

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i d/dt) u_i = F(t), \quad i=1, \dots, n,$$

in which a_i and b_i are constants and $F(t)$ arbitrary functions of time. By combining the equations of the system into one by means of the usual substitutions, the electrical network can be used to solve a single differential equation with constant coefficients and arbitrary order. The circuit

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 10 No. 2

Korol'tov, N. V. and Kur'minov, G. K. Card 1 of 2

...between the terminals
...resistances or capacitors, and
...tube amplifiers, with unym-
...of transmission. The circuit makes use
...of the possibility of varying
...any of the amplifiers on all the others or
...upon the voltage. Before the problem can be solved, it
...must be normalized and this is achieved by first reducing
...all the equations to a nondimensional form and then by
...dividing each equation by its maximum constant coefficient
...so as to bring the other coefficients within certain limits,
...namely $-1 < a_n < 1$, $-1 < b_n < 1$, $0 < b_n < 2$. It is easier to
...set the coefficients on the voltage divider if the differential
...equations are written in matrix form. It is important to
...impress the initial values of the voltages simultaneously;
...for, if this is not done, then after a certain length of time
...the integrator will be solving a problem corresponding to
...initial conditions different from the ones intended.

A method is given by means of which it is possible to calcu-
late what initial voltages must be impressed on the circuit if
these cannot be impressed simultaneously. If the impressed
values of the voltage are taken as $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_{nk} u_k$, then at
 $t=0$, all u_k will be equal to u_0 , and thus the effect of a non-
simultaneous voltage application can be eliminated. The
right side of the equation if periodic is given by a rotating
commutator. In order to reduce the error produced by the
discreteness of the segments, the commutator is connected
to the integrator through a low-pass filter with a low upper
limit of the Fourier series if the function on the right of
the equation satisfies the square conditions.

By repeating the process of solution periodically and by
changing the side of the right hand term of the equation
each time, the system of equations will be periodic
also and the commutator can be used. It is, therefore, possible
to select the system of equations of the solutions so that
the real and virtual current will lie inside the trans-
mission band of the amplifiers.

In conclusion, there is given a worked-through example
of the solution of a system of six simultaneous differential
equations with constant coefficients.

M. Daniloff

Novolkov, M. V. and Kuzminovsk, Card 2 of 2

SA		A 51	
<p>3. Realization of matrices by amplifiers and the solution thereof of systems of differential equations. (I. L. PUMIRAR AND N. V. KURUKANY. <i>Elektricheskoye</i> (No. 7) 77-80 (July, 1969) In Russian.</p> <p>Many problems involve the solution of systems of ordinary differential equations with constant coefficients. These can be expressed in matrix form and a suggestion of I. I. Gutsmanovich leads to experimental methods for their solution. A network capable of handling 12 equations is described, consisting of 6 amplifiers each with an output potentiometer feeding 6 conductance-capacitance parallel-connected circuits. The conductances represent the invariable terms and the capacitances the terms associated with the differential operator in the matrices; the magnitude of the matrix terms are represented by the positions of the potentiometer feeding points. Adjustments are controlled by observation of a c.r. display. The use of the apparatus is illustrated by the solution of two numerical examples.</p> <p>B. MAGUIE (R)</p>			
<p>ASD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			

CORRELATION TABLE																									
SUBJECTS													CROSS-REFERENCES												
1. SUBJECTS													2. CROSS-REFERENCES												
KOROL'KOV, N.V.																									
GTRSMI, Vol. 3, No. 5																									
Korol'kov, N.V., Conference on electrical modeling of physical phenomena, 1982-9.																									
Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, S.S.S.R., Otdelenie Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1949, No. 10																									
ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
SUBJECTS													CROSS-REFERENCES												
SUBJECTS													CROSS-REFERENCES												

KOROL'KOV, N. V., Cand. in Tech. Sci.

"Use of Ferrite Cores in Computer Engineering" a paper presented at the Conference on Methods of Development of Soviet Mathematical Machine-Building and Instrument-Building, 12-17 March 1956.

Translation No. 596, 8 Oct 56

KOROL'KOV, N. V.

В. А. Гребенко,
В. Н. Косов,
В. Н. Лобань,
А. Г. Фомин,
Ю. Н. Фил.

Комплекс полупроводниковых элементов и узлы
радиотехнических систем

IV номер
(с 18 до 22 часов)

А. А. Косов

Методы расчета устройств на ферритных элементах

В. Н. Косов

Особенности расчета магнитных систем, содержащих
ферромагнитные материалы с переменными параметрами

В. В. Корсаков

В. С. Корсаков

Взаимодействие магнитных элементов динативного типа

А. А. Гови

О расчете систем на ферромагнитных материалах

В

IV номер
(с 10 до 16 часов)

В. Н. Косов

Системы на ферритно-индуктивных элементах

В. А. Матви

Применение аддитивных ферритных элементов
при расчетах магнитных систем с учетом нелинейности
и гистерезиса

В. В. Корсаков

Математическое моделирование магнитных систем
на ферритных элементах

С. Н. Лобань

В. А. Матви

Трифонный магнитный элемент системы с
двумя входами и одним выходом

IV номер
(с 18 до 22 часов)

В. Н. Косов

Задача расчета систем на ферритных элементах
с учетом нелинейности и гистерезиса

report submitted for the Confidential Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications to A. G. Popov (VVSSE), Moscow,
8-18 June, 1959

66541

16.6800

AUTHOR: Korol'kov, N.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Senior
~~Scientific Worker~~

SOV/144-59-4-3/13

TITLE: A Magnetic Generator of Single-polarity Current Pulses
for Feeding Magnetic Elements

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika
1959, Nr 4, pp 28 - 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Low-voltage operation of magnetic elements such as are
used in computers is desirable since design problems are
eased. The generator considered here converts a sinusoidal
supply into rectangular pulses and is shown in Figure 1.
It differs from the arrangement described in Ref 3 in
producing a train of low occupancy and permitting the direct
biasing current to flow through the load. The capacitor C_1
blocks off direct current from the AC source; capacitor C_0
is for correcting the power-factor. The magnetization
characteristic assumed is in Figure 2 and the mechanism of
pulse-formation in Figure 3. The occupancy may be found
from Eq (18). The occupancy is increased by increasing
the number of AC turns on one core and reducing the DC turns

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A Magnetic Generator of Single-polarity Current Pulses for Feeding
Magnetic Elements

on the other. The steepness of the pulse front is determined by the source voltage U and the total AC inductance L and is expressed in core parameters in Eq (27). Compensation for the voltage drop across the series capacitor C_1 may be calculated from Eq (28);

the small phase-shift introduced may be neglected. The most significant influence on phase-shift arises from the load voltages which delays the changeover time. The total number of magnetic elements which can be fed from one source before time-delays become intolerable may be calculated from Eq (29). The associated formulae for induction-increment and minimum number of turns are that following Eqs (29) and (30, 31). If the magnetization curve is not ideal distortion will be observed at the top of the pulse and in the space between pulses. If hysteresis is present then a 'step' will appear whose magnitude is (32). The effect of the load voltage drop on the circuit behaviour can be represented as an interval resistance

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A Magnetic Generator of Single-polarity Current Pulses for Feeding
Magnetic Elements

R_1 (Eq 39). When the magnetic circuit is optimally designed the value is Eq (40), which increases with supply voltage and turns per unit length of magnetic path. The value of the correct power-factor correction capacitor is Eq (41). The efficiency of the generator depends almost entirely on core losses and is Eq (49). Figure 5 shows the effect on the waveform of inadequate control-circuit inductance, the load current being Eq (59). The inductance required for a given distortion is Eq (62). The method of design on p 40 assumes a toroidal core of outside diameter D , given by Eq (67) and the rest of that section is an example of generator design for 50 kc/s with a rise-time of 2 μ s, output of 5.5 A and 75 V for 3 μ s. The internal resistance is 13.5 $k\Omega$, $C_o = 0.075 \mu F$ and the control circuit inductance for 5% distortion is 2.7 mH. Figure 6 is the voltage (120 V) and Figure 7 the current in an experimental model. Figure 8 shows the effect of increasing the repetition frequency to 100 kc/s. Figure 9 is an enlarged representation

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A Magnetic Generator of Single-polarity Current Pulses for Feeding
Magnetic Elements

of the "space" interval. Figure 10 shows operation at 300 kc/s. Experience extending over a year at the electrical modelling laboratory of the VINITI of the Ac.Sc. USSR has shown that successful control of several hundreds of elements is possible. Yu.M. Sidorin is thanked for assistance in experimental work. There are 10 figures and 3 references, of which 2 are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya elektromodelirovaniya VINITI GNTK Soveta
Ministrov SSSR i AN SSSR (Laboratory of Electric Modelling
of VINITI GNTK of Council of Ministers USSR and Ac.Sc.
USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1959

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9.7100

S/194/61/000/008/012/092
D201/D304

AUTHORS: Korol'kov, N.V. and Gavrilov, V.S.

TITLE: Fast acting choke-type magnetic elements

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 19, abstract 8 B181 (V sb. 100 let so dnya rozhdeniya A.S. Popova, M., AN SSSR, 1960, 263-270)

TEXT: The possibility is envisaged of increasing the speed of operation and decreasing the power consumption of magnetic elements installations by means of reversing the polarity of magnetization not of the whole but of a part of the cycle of magnetization characteristic. The following circuits are considered using choke-type elements: Binary register circuit, NOT, OR, AND, different polarity, four-input adder and a choke-coupled magnetic amplifier using a single choke-type core. Results are given of certain experiments carried out with the above elements. 9 figures. 8 references. ✓B
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/030/60/000/04/20/028
B022/B007AUTHORS: 1) and 3) None given; 2) Korol'kov, N.V.

TITLE: News in Brief

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, No. 4, pp. 135-137

TEXT: 1) The plan of a scientific cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Academy of Sciences of China was signed on February 20 at the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and precisely defined in discussions of delegations of the two Academies from February 9 to February 20. On the part of the Academy of Sciences of China the following persons took part in the discussions: The Chief Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of China Pey Li-shen (Head of the Delegation), the Deputy Head of the Department of Physical and Mathematical Sciences and of Chemical Sciences Yun' Tszi-tsyen, the Counselor of the Embassy of the Chinese People's Republic to the USSR Khuan I-zhan', the Director of the Institute of Physics Shi Zhu-vey, the Deputy Director of the Institute of Calculation Technique Yan' Pey-lin', and the Deputy Head of the Planning Administration of the Academy of Sciences of China Van Chzhi-khua. The members of the delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR were: The Chief Deputy Scientific Secretary of the Presidium of the

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News in Brief

S/030/60/000/04/20/028
B022/B007

Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR Ye.K. Fedorov (Head of the Delegation), the Deputy Director of the Fizicheskii institut im. P.N. Lebedeva (Physics Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev), Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences N.G. Basov, the Deputy of the Academic Secretary of the otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk (Department of Geological and Geographical Sciences), Corresponding Member of the AS USSR I.I. Gorskiy, the Deputy of the Academic Secretary of the otdeleniye istoricheskikh nauk (Department of History), Corresponding Member of the AS USSR A.A. Guber, Academician M.I. Kabachnik, the member of the Bureau of the otdeleniye fizicheskko-matematicheskikh nauk (Department of Physical and Mathematical Sciences), Corresponding Member of the AS USSR E.R. Mustel', Deputy Director of the institut tochnoy mekhaniki i vychislitel'noy (Institute of Precision-mechanics and Calculation Technique), Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences I.S. Mukhin, the member of the Bureau of the otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk (Department of Biological Sciences), Corresponding Member of the AS USSR Yu.A. Orlov, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR V.I. Siforov, the Director of the otdeleniye stran narodnoy demokratii Akademii nauk SSSR (Department for the Countries of the People's Democracies of the Academy of Sciences, USSR), Candi-

Card 2/3

News in Brief

S/030/60/000/04/20/028
B022/B007

date of Historical Sciences S.I. Prasolov and his Deputy I.N. Kiselev. In accordance with the agreement, the two partners undertake to carry out an equivalent exchange of about one hundred scientific collaborators per month in 1960. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR further undertakes to train about 100 post-graduate students, trainees, and assistants, to be delegated by the Academy of Sciences of China. The agreement was signed by Ye.K. Fedorov and Pay Li-shen.

2) A scientific-technical conference on electronic computers was held by the Roumanian Academy of Sciences from January 13 to January 15 at Bucharest, which was attended also by guests from the Soviet Union, Eastern Germany, and Hungary. The conference was opened by the Vice-president of the Roumanian Academy of Sciences I.S. Gheorghiu. Lectures were delivered by G. Moisil, T. Popovich (Director of the Institute of Computation Technique), V. Tom, S. Shekhter, I. Papadakhe, U. Kammerer (Eastern Germany), P.P. Golovistikov (USSR), L.I. Gutenmakher, and N.V. Korol'kov (USSR). 3) The new illustrated popular science periodical "New Orient", which is published by the Czechoslovakian Society for Orientalology, is briefly characterized and extracts of the contents of the first (February) number are given.

Card 3/3

AVDEYENKOVA, L.M.; KOROL'KOV, N.V.; ORLOVA, I.A., red.; KORKINA,
A.I., tekhn. red.

[Diodeless magnetic elements using circular cores] Bezdi-
nye magnitnye elementy na kol'tsevykh serdechnikakh. Mo-
skva, Vychislitel'nyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1963. 72 p.

(Pulse circuits)

(MIRA 16:6)

(Electronic computers--Circuits)

TOROPOV, V.S.; KOROL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.;
ORLOVA, I.A., red.; KORKINA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Use of multiple-hole cores in operative memory devices]
Ispol'zovanie mnogodyrochnykh serdechnikov v operativnykh
zapominaushchikh ustroistvakh. Moskva, Vt AN SSSR, 1963.
40 p. (MIRA 17:1)

(Cores (Electricity))
(Magnetic memory (Computers))

MILOVZOROV, Vladimir Petrovich; SOTSKOV, B.S., retsenzent;
MITYUSHIN, F.F., dots., retsenzent; RAKHMANOV, V.F.,
dots., retsenzent; NEGNEVITSKIY, I.B., dots.,
retsenzent; KOROL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.

[Electromagnetic techniques] Elektromagnitnaia tekhnika.
Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 511 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sotskov). 2. Kafedra
vychislitel'noy tekhniki i elementov vychislitel'noy
tekhniki Moskovskogo aviatsionnogo instituta im. S.Ordzho-
nikidze (for Mityushin, Rakhmanov). 3. Moskovskiy energe-
ticheskiy institut (for Negnevitskiy).

L 07544-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m) IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6014711 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0323/65/000/006/0028/0031 19

AUTHOR: Korol'kov, N. V. (Engineer); Pavlov, S. A. (Dr. of technical sciences; Prof.)

ORG: Moscow Technological Institute of Light Industry (Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Synthesis of hexamethylene-bis-iminoacetic acid for preparation of polyamides used in the production of artificial leather. 1. Study of condensation of methyl monochloroacetate with disodium hexamethylenediamine

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya legkoy promyshlennosti, no. 6, 1965, 28-31

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic material, leather, chemical synthesis, hexamethylenediamine, condensation reaction, methyl acetate

ABSTRACT: A reaction proposed for preparing alkyl esters of hexamethylene-bis-iminoacetic acid and the latter by hydrolysis did not give the expected results. The synthesis was studied to find routes more convenient than the hydrolysis of nitriles, obtained by condensation of diamines, ketones, or aldehydes and hydrocyanic acid. The solution of 23 g Na in 350 ml methanol reacted under reflux with 58 g hexamethylene-diamine to give disodium hexamethylenediamine ($\text{NaHN}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NHNa}$). After washing and

drying, 165 g of the precipitate was added to a stirred and ice-cooled vessel containing 210 g methyl monochloroacetate and reacted 1.5 hr at room temperature. Mixing

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L 07544-67
ACC NR: AP6014711
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 , CIA-RDP86-00513R000824820013-3

with chloroform and water, extraction with chloroform and crystallization gave a product of 101—103C mp, and after hydrolysis with acid or basic agents a compound tentatively identified by elemental analysis as $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CONH}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NHCOCH}_2\text{Cl}$. Thus, the re-

action with methyl monochloroacetate proceeds via cleavage of ester and formation of amide bonds and cannot be used for the synthesis of hexamethylene-bis-iminoacetic acid. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 27Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004
///

Card 2/2

L 38365-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6019943 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0323/66/000/001/0033/0036

AUTHOR: Korol'kov, N. V. (Engr.); Pavlov, S. A. (Prof.; Dr. of Technical Sciences)

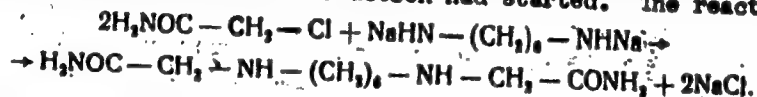
ORG: Department of Technology of Polymer Film Materials and Artificial Leather,
Moscow Technological Institute of the Light Industry (Kafedra tekhnologii polimernykh
plenochnykh materialov i iskusstvennoy kozhi Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta
legkoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Synthesis of hexamethylene-bis-iminoacetic acid for the purpose of obtaining
polyamides for artificial leather production. Report No. 2: Study of the reaction
between the disodium derivative of hexamethylenediamine and monochloroacetamide

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya legkoy promyshlennosti, no. 1, 1966, 33-36

TOPIC TAGS: organic amide, hexamethylenediamine, hydrolysis, organic imine compound

ABSTRACT: The reaction of the disodium derivative of hexamethylenediamine with
chloroacetamide was carried out by preheating the two reactants in solution, then
cooling the reaction vessel once the reaction had started. The reaction is



Multiple recrystallization from hot CCl_4 produced hexamethylene-bis-iminoacetic acid

Card 1/2

L 17187-63

EW(m)/BDS AFTC/ASD

S/0185/63/008/005/0523/0531

ACCESSION NR: AP3000230

AUTHOR: Korol'ov, O. M.

TITLE: Role of Coulomb interaction in the (d, p)-reaction₁₉

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 5, 1963, 523-531

TOPIC TAGS: Coulomb interaction, perturbation theory, Butler peak, deuteron, proton, angular distribution, Coulomb integral, reaction, proton wave, Born approximation, deuteron-proton reaction

ABSTRACT: The (d, p)-reaction in the Born approximation of the perturbation theory is examined. The energy of the incident deuterons is assumed to be so high that the initial deuteron and final proton waves are not distorted by the nuclear and Coulomb interaction potentials, and these interactions are considered as perturbations. An expression

$$d\sigma(\vartheta) = \frac{8\pi M_p^* M_d^* R_p}{\hbar^4 R_d} (2j+1) \gamma_{10}^2 M_{10}^2 (K, R_d) \Omega_p$$

is derived

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L 17187-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000230

for the angular distribution of protons of the (d,p)-reaction, allowing for the Coulomb interaction. Allowance for this interaction leads to the widening of the Butler peaks in the angular distribution and their displacement toward large angles. In addition, owing to the increase in the contribution with large angles, there should be a less distinct picture of angular distribution as compared to the Butler distribution. A calculation of some Coulomb integrals is appended. Orig. art. has: 31 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut fizy*ky* AN UkrSSR (Institute of Physics AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09 Nov 62

DATE ACQ: 18 Jun 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS, PH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

Card

2/2

84057

S/147/60/000/003/016/018
E031/E420

26.4300

AUTHOR: Korol'kov, O.N.

TITLE: On the Calculation of the Cargo Deck of an Aircraft

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 1960, No.3, pp.110-123

TEXT: The calculation is simplified by neglecting the elasticity of the transverse beams. ¹⁰ Thus the longitudinal beams can be assumed continuous and lying on an absolutely rigid foundation, which in its turn rests on the elastic fuselage. The torsional deformation of the fuselage is negligibly small by comparison with the bending deformation. The rigidity of the fuselage and a representative beam of the deck are taken as constant along their length. The transverse beams and the walls have very small rigidity in torsion. The transverse beams take no loads parallel to the axis of the fuselage. The attachment of a representative longitudinal beam of the deck to the fuselage is represented as an absolutely rigid column with hinges at its ends. The fuselage and wing are joined by spars at two points. The method of forces is used to solve the statically indeterminate problem which arises. The system of canonical equations degenerates into a system of

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S/147/60/000/003/016/018
E031/E420

On the Calculation of the Cargo Deck of an Aircraft

equations with three terms in each. These equations are solved by the method of Ref.1. Taking the equations to be of the form

$$a_{i,i-1}x_{i-1} + a_{ii}x_i + a_{i,i+1}x_{i+1} = b_i$$

influence numbers λ_{ij} are introduced so that we have

$$x_i = \lambda_{i1}b_1 + \lambda_{i2}b_2 + \dots + \lambda_{in}b_n$$

With the aid of functions k_{ij} of the coefficients a_{ij} , first the "diagonal" influence numbers λ_{ii} and then the remaining influence numbers are calculated. In the case of equal bays between the beams, tables of the influence numbers can be prepared. Since the influence numbers diminish rapidly with distance from the diagonal, it is sufficient to retain only a few terms on either side of the diagonal to solve a system of equations with a large number of unknowns. If the difference between the lengths of the bays and the mean is large, the method of successive approximations can be used, starting with the assumption of bays of equal length. The particular case is considered of the equations when the bending moment diagram

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S/147/60/000/003/016/018
E031/E420

On the Calculation of the Cargo Deck of an Aircraft

for the fuselage consists of segments of straight lines and each bay has the same loading. In this case a set of finite difference equations are obtained and solved in the usual way. If all the longitudinal beams are loaded alike and have equal rigidities, the bearing moments of a representative beam are divided equally between the separate longitudinal beams, but for unlike rigidities the additional bearing moment caused by the elasticity of the fuselage is divided among the longitudinal beams in proportion to their rigidities. An example is considered of a deck consisting of 35 ribs with a uniformly distributed load where the ratio of the rigidities of the deck beams and fuselage is 1/1000. The wing and fuselage are joined at the 20th and 24th ribs. Bending moment diagrams are drawn. The conclusions are summarised as follows: The influence of the elasticity of the fuselage on the performance of the longitudinal beams of the deck must be calculated. The calculation of the elasticity of the fuselage in the case of transverse beams of infinitely large rigidity is sufficiently simple with the aid of the tables of influence numbers. A continuous longitudinal beam in rigid fixed supports is always

Card 3/4

KOROL'KOV, O.N.

Designing the feight floor of an airplane. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
av.tekh. 4 no.3:78-88 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut, kafedra konstruksii
i proyektirovaniya samolotov.
(Airplane--Design and construction)

KOROL'KOV, P. M.

- Solidification of Metals ; (~~Chukhrov~~) Trans. of 2nd Conf. on ~~Foundry~~ Theory of Foundry Processes, (1956) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, 532pp.
- Chukhrov, M.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Investigation of the Process of Crystallization of Magnesium-alloy Ingots 413
- Rabinovich, B.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Experimental Investigation of the Solidification of White-Iron Ingots and the Determination of the Dimensions of Side Risers 428
- Korol'kov, P.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Effect of Alloy Composition on Shrinkage Phenomena and Crack Formation in the Solidification of Castings 446
- Neymark, V.Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Obtaining Cast Products by the Vacuum-Crystallization Method 465
- Smirnova, K.N., Engineer. Production of Steel Blanks by Compression During the Crystallization Process 480
- Medvedev, Ya.I., Engineer. Formation of Cold Shuts in Heavy Castings and Calculation of the Metal-pouring Rate 484

Card 7/8

Spring Wheat Seeds by Sorting

ORIG. PUB. : Zap. Voronezhsk. s. kh. in-ta, 1957, 27, No.2, 149-154

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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CARD: 1/1

KOROL'KOV, P. T., Cand of Agric Sci -- (diss) "Special Features of the Basic Procedure of the Pre-seeding Processes of Veneralized Wheat Seeds on its Harvestability Qualities," Voronezh, 1959, 19 pp (Voronezh Agricultural Institute) (KL, 5-60, 128)

KOROL'KOV, S.

For the Soviet people. Sov.profsoiuzy 16 no.8:38-39
Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Nizhniy Tagil--Railroads--Cars)
(Nizhniy Tagil--Labor and laboring classes)

KOROL'KOV, S.

Owners of a fox nursery. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.15:44-45 Ag '61.
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Conduct of life)

KOROL'KOV, S. (Leningrad); MOLOTKOV, L. (Leningrad)

The laboring class has helped. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.13:9-11
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Leningrad--Electric industry workers)
(Rozhdestveno (Leningrad Province))--Collective farms)

VERKHOVSKIY, I.M., prof.; KOROL'KOV, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using electronic methods for automatizing the separation of
rocks from large and medium-size coal classes. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.10:93-100 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektrotekhniki.

KOROL' KOV., V.

Formation of a style. Sov. foto 19 no.4:20-22 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

(Photographers)

KOROL'KOV, V.

On the wide road. Sov. foto 19 nc.5:25-26 My '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Photography, Journalistic)

ZHMYKHOV, I.N.; KOROLIKOV, I.A.; KRAYNOV, P.A.; ZHELEZNOVA, L.M., redaktor;
RAKOV, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[History of the trade union movement in foreign countries; in the
first stage of the general crisis of capitalism] Istoriia prof-
soluznogo dvizheniia za rubezhom; na pervom etape obshchego krizisa
kapitalizma. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat. Pt. 2. 1955. 167 p.
(MLRA 9:10)

1. Moscow. Vysshaya shkola profdvizheniya.
(Trade unions)

ARKADAKSIY, Yu.A.; BAKASHOVA, L.I.; ZHMYKHOV, I.N.; VOYTENKO, Ye.S.;
BOSHCHENKOV, K.P.; ILYAKHIN, M.I.; KOROL'KOV, V.A.; KRAYNOV, P.A.;
LOBANOV, V.I.; MAMEDOV, A.; MARZBAN BARK; MODYONOV, S.R.; ROSTOVSKIY,
S.N.; SAKOVICH, V.P.; PIMENOV, P.T.; ZHELEZNOVA, L.M., red.; ZABOROV,
M.A., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[History of the trade-union movement in foreign countries, 1939-1957]
Istoriia profdvizheniia za rubezhom; 1939-1957 gody. Izd-vo VTsSPS
Profizdat, No.3. 1958. 669 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moscow. Moskovskaya vysshaya shkola profdvizheniya. 2. Kafedra
istorii profsoyuznogo dvizheniya za rubezhom Moskovskoy vysshey
shkoly profdvizheniya (for all except Zheleznova, Zaborov, Rakov).
(Trade unions)

KOROL'KOV, V.A., zasluzhennyi master sporta

Metamorphoses of nature or the story of a lizard that declared
checkmate to a caterpillar transformed into a butterfly. Nauka i
zhizn' 29 no.4:111 Ap '62. (MIRA 1587)
(Chess problems)

KOROL'KOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; PIMENOV, Petr Timofeyevich;
LIVSHITS, Ya.L., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[International labor movement] Mezhdunarodnoe rabochee
dvizhenie. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1959. 46 p. (Vse-
soiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh
i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.7. Mezhdunarodnaya, no.18)

(MIRA 12:8)

(Labor and laboring classes)

PIMENOV, Petr Timofeyevich; KOROL'KOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; KOPYLOVA,
L.P., red.; DROZDOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[International trade-union movement] Voprosy mezhdunarodnogo prof-
dvizheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1961. 86 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Trade unions)

LEZIN, V.V., prof.; MINAYEV, L.M.; KOROL'KOV, V.A.; SHESTOVA, L.M.,
red.; MARTYNOVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

["Common Market" and workers of capitalist countries]
"Obshchii rynok" i trudiashchiesia kapitalisticheskikh
stran. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSH i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1963. 289 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Moscow. Akademiya obshchestvennykh nauk.

KONOPLEV, M.; KOROL'KOV, V.

The best shots in the All-Union Volunteer Society for Cooperation
with the Army, Air Force, and Navy of the U.S.S.R. Voen. znani. 30
no. 8:6-7 Ag '54. (MIRA 8:1)
(Shooting)

SEREBRYANNY, L., KOROL'KOV, V.

Sports mastery of marksmen is developing. Voen.snan. 31 no.10:
21-22 0 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Sud'ya Vsesoyuznoy Kategorii, glavnyy sekretar' sorevnovaniy.
(Shooting contests)

KONOPLEV, V., master sporta; KOROL'KOV, V.

Why are our marksmen losing out? Voen.znan. 31 no.6:23 Ja '56.

(MIRA 9:10)

(Shooting) (Military education)

KOROL'KOV, V.

Armorer and inventor. Voen.snan. 31 no.8:25 Ag '56. (MLBA 9:11)
(Solov'ev, Pavel Aleksandrovich)
(Pistols)

KOROL'KOV, V.

Two solutions to a design problem. Voen.znan. 31 no.9:22 S '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Rifles)

VORONIN, Sergey Pavlovich; KOROL'KOV, Vyacheslav Alekseyevich;
USPENSKIY, N.M., red.; BLAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Firing air rifles] Strel'ba iz pnevmaticheskikh vintovok.
Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1960. 100 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Rifle practice)

KOROL'KOV, V. G.

Magnetic Sound Recording (Magnitnaya zapis' zvuka), Gosenergoizdat, 1949, 90 pp.

KOROL'KOV, V.

PA 1/50T95

USSR/Radio - Recording Apparatus
Recorders, Magnetic

Sep 49

"Amateur Recording Equipment," V. Korol'kov, 2 pp

"Radio" No 9

Thirty-five descriptions of various sound-recording devices were submitted to the Eighth All-Union Corr Radio Exhibit. On these, 23 employed magnetic recording and only 12, mechanical recording. None of these were awarded first prize. Second and third prizes went to Myznikov and Bozhko (Simferopol').

1/50T95

KOROL'KOV, V. G.

Mechanical system of sound recording Moskva, Gos. energ, izd-vo, 1951. 79p. (Massovaia radio-biblioteka, vyp. 118) (54-18948)

TS2301.S6K6

KOROL'KOV, V. G.

Technology

Mechanical system of recording sound, Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1953 ~~2~~ Unclassified.

KOROL'KOV, V.

KOROL'KOV, V.

USSR/Electricity - Motors
Recorders

Dec 53

"The DVA-UZ Electric Motor for a Magnetic Tape
Recorder," V. Korol'kov

Radio, No 12, p 52

The "DVA-UZ" is a standardized, single phase, ac
motor of the third type which is rated at 220 v,
50 cps, and 90 w input, at 1430 rpm. Windings are
insulated with viniflex type PEV-2 insulation.
Motor can be used to drive 3-motor type recorder
(MEZ-8a), single-motor type ("Dnepr-3"), and phono-
turntables (78 or 33 1/3 rpm). Need for increased
production of recording heads and tape for mass sale
is noted.

276T17

USSR/ Electronics - Magnetic tape recorders

Card 1/1 : Pub. 89 - 22/28

Authors : Korol'kov, V.

Title : Application of magnetic recording devices in the people's economy

Periodical : Radio 1, 49-51, Jan 1954

Abstract : The application of magnetic recording devices, magnetophones, for studying various physical processes is discussed. Diagrams.

Institute:

Submitted:

Magnetic tape recording. Radio no.8:40-42 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

USSR/Electronics - Sound recording

Card : 1/1 Pub. 89 - 20/24

Authors : Korol'kov, V. and Kamenetsky, Yu.

Title : Sound recording

Periodical : Radio 6, 49 - 52, June 1954

Abstract : A brief history of sound recording is given. It is claimed that a Russian scientist--Academician Kratsenshtein--experimented with mechanical sound recording one-hundred years before Edison. The following systems of sound recording, their gradual development and the latest improvements are described; namely, the mechanical, optic, magnetic, and electrical systems. A prognosis is made on the further development of and the uses to which sound-recording systems will be put in the service of industry and management. Diagrams; illustrations.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

KOROL'KOV, V.

Connection system for a reproducing attachment. Radio no. 11:40-42
N 154. (MLRA 7:12)

(Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

KOROL'KOV, V.

USSR/ Electronics - Recording equipment

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 25/30

Authors : Vysotskiy, M. and Korol'kov, V.

Title : The "Synchrophone MEZ-13" synchronizer

Periodical : Radio 3, 55 - 56, Mar 1955

Abstract : An explanation is given of some of the technical principles of the "Synchrophone MEZ-13", designed for synchronizing the magnetic recording of sound to be used at different stages in the production of moving pictures where synchronization with some recording process is required. Illustrations; drawings; graphs.

Institution :

Submitted :

Subject : USSR/Electronics AID P - 5020
Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 5/14
Author : Korol'kov, V. and V. Sher
Title : Dictaphones
Periodical : Radio, #9, 29-31, S 1956
Abstract : The authors give a detailed description of the structure and principles of operation of a few types of apparatus for magnetic recording and reproducing of sound. Four drawings.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

USSR/ Electronics - Sound recording

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 22/31

Authors : Korol'kov, V.

Title : Methods for connecting the sound-recording projector head

Periodical : Radio 11, 40-42, Nov 1954

Abstract : The following three methods of connecting a high-ohm sound recording projector head in sound systems are discussed: 1) a "direct connection" method in which the projector head winding is connected directly to the control grid of the tube of the first amplification stage; 2) an "intermediate" method in which a resistance " R_1 " is applied to the projector head for the purpose of correcting the sound frequency characteristics of the system and 3) a composite system combining the first and the second method. Frequency-correction and interference - elimination in the first method (direct connection) is obtained by means of inserted resonant cavities. The advantages and disadvantages of the above system are analyzed. Diagrams; graphs.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

KOROL'KOV, V.

Spooling mechanism for amateur tape recorders. V pom. radiolub.
no.2:47-86 '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

KOROL'KOV, K.G.

Scientific and technical conference on the use of magnetic sound
recording in radiobroadcasting. Priberostroenie no.3:29 Nr '57.
(MLRA 10:5)
(Sound--Recording and reproducing) (Radiobroadcasting)

KOROL'KOV, V.

Tape recorders at the Paris fair. Radio no.10:51-52 0 '57.
(MIRA 10:10)
(Paris--Magnetic recorders and recording--Exhibitions)

BEKTABEVOV, Aleksey Konstantinovich; KOROL'KOV, V.G., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[Phonograph pickups] Zvukosnimateli. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo,
1958. 39 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.296). (MIRA 11:9)
(Phonograph)

KOROL'KOV, V.

Business of enthusiasts. Radio no.3:12-13 Mr '58.
(Tula--Radio clubs)

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Category : USSR/General Problems - Method and Technique of Investigation A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 2897

Author : Korol'kov, V.I., Sokolov, A.A.

Title : Hungarian Instrument Building Exhibition of 1955.

Orig Pub : Izmerit. tekhnika, 1956, No 3, 88-90

Abstract : The exhibition contained electronic instruments used in electrical engineering, radio, chemistry, medicine, metallurgy, and agriculture, as well as laboratory equipment and means of automation and control. Brief descriptions are given for several measuring instruments.

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